With this vector: A=(2,4,3,5,7,6)

- Select the second element of the vector A

  A[2]
- Select the second element of the vector A and assign to the variable X

  X=A[2]
- Select the fourth element of the vector A and assign to the variable Y

  Y=A[4]
- Select the second and fifth elements of the vector A and assign to the variable P

  P=A[c(2,5)]
- Show numbers of the vector A from right to left position.

  for (i in length(A):1)

  print(A[i])
- Show positions of the vector A from right to left position.

  for(i in length(A):1)

  print(i)
- Define a variable, called D, with the value 5

  D=5
- Assign the value of D to the second position of the vector A

  A[2]=D
- Concatenate to the vector A the value of the variable D (assign to the vector A)

  A=c(A,D)

With vector A and B: A=(2,4,3,5,7,6) B=(6,4,2,3,5,3)

- Concatenate in a vector F the vector A and B

  F=c(A,B)
- Concatenate in a vector D the vector B and A

  F=c(B,A)
- Assign to last element of the vector F, the maximum element of the vector A

  F[length(F)]=max(A)
- Assign to first element of the vector F, the minimum element of the vector A

  F[1]=min(A)
- Delete the position 3 and 5 of the vector F

  F=F[-c(3,5)]
- Delete last position of the vector F

  F=F[-length(F)]

- What is the difference……:
    - for(i in A)
      + print(A[i])

    - for(i in 1:length(A))
      + print(A[i])

```
vec<-function()
{
  A=c(2,4,3,5,7,6)
  for(i in A)
    print(A[i])
}
> vec()
[1] 4
[1] 5
[1] 3
[1] 7
[1] NA
[1] 6

vec<-function()
{
  A=c(2,4,3,5,7,6)
  for(i in 1:length(A))
    print(A[i])
}
> vec()
[1] 2
[1] 4
[1] 3
[1] 5
[1] 7
[1] 6
```